



National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Goddard Space Flight Center

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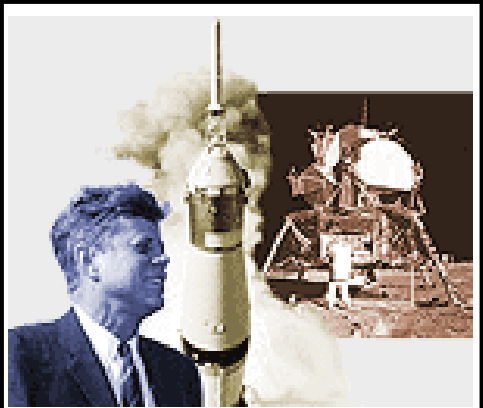
July 12, 1999

Apollo Program - Mission To the Moon

“I believe that this Nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth. No single space project in this period will be more exciting, or more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space; and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish..... But in a very real sense, it will not be one man going to the moon — we make this judgment affirmatively — it will be an entire nation. For all of us must work to put him there.” President John F. Kennedy, Special Message to Congress, May 25, 1961.

When President Kennedy delivered his national objective to Congress, the spaceflight of fiction was already becoming reality. Project Mercury had tested the spacecraft and Redstone booster that the program would use and 20 days before the President’s address, the first human suborbital flight had been accomplished.

The Apollo program was designed to land humans on the Moon and bring them safely back to Earth. Six of the missions (Apollos 11, 12, 14, 15, 16,



President John F. Kennedy’s objective became reality with the landing of Apollo 11.

and 17) achieved this goal. Lunar surface experiments included soil mechanics, meteoroids, seismic, heat flow, lunar ranging, magnetic fields, and solar wind experiments.

Apollos 7, which tested the Command Module, and 9, which tested both the Command Module and Lunar Module, were Earth orbiting missions. Apollos 8 and 10 tested various components while orbiting the Moon, and returned photography of the lunar surface. Apollo 13 did not land on the lunar surface due to a malfunction, but during the brief orbit around the moon, the crew were able to collect photographs.

Wallops Shorts..... Wallops Fire Department

Emergency Medical Technicians responded to a mutual aid request from Accomack County 911 to assist with a medical emergency on Chincoteague, July 3.

On July 6, WFD responded with a rescue truck and Hurst Tool to the scene of a motor vehicle accident on Route 13 near Temperanceville. The mutual aid request was from Accomack County 911.

Sounding Rocket Launches

A Black Brant V sounding rocket was successfully launched from Wallops Island on July 4 at 11:57 p.m. EDT followed by the successful launch of a Taurus Orion at 12:02 a.m. EDT, July 5. Both rockets carried experiments to investigate sporadic e-layers in the lower ionosphere. Dr. Rob Pfaff, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center was the principal investigator for the Black Brant V. Dr. Miguel Larsen, Clemson University, was the principal investigator for the Taurus Orion.

A Black Brant V sounding rocket was successfully launched from the Andoya Rocket Range, Norway, on July 5. The experiment was to study the relationships between particles and the plasma electrodynamic environment in the high latitude summer mesopause during the occurrence of Polar Mesospheric Summer Echoes and noctulucent clouds.

Balloon Launches

A NASA scientific balloon was successfully launched from Palestine, Texas, on July 6. The 1.507 million cubic foot balloon carried a plasma physics experiment to measure the electromagnetic fields and very low frequency radio emissions associated with the production of visible light emissions above thunderstorms. Dr. Edgar Bering, University of Houston, was the principal investigator. Total flight time was 9 hours 31 minutes.

A 3.46 million cubic foot NASA scientific balloon was successfully launched from Palestine, Texas on July 3. The experiment was to perform solar cell calibrations. Dr. Bruce Anspaugh, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, was the principal investigator. Total flight time was 8 hours 27 minutes.

Project Team Travels

A Wallops project team is in Sweden to support the launch of a NASA sounding rocket from Kiruna, Sweden.

P-3 Departs

The NASA P-3 aircraft departed Wallops July 7 for Oklahoma to perform soil moisute tests for the Department of Agriculture.

Goddard Team:

Safety is the first of the Five Principal Goddard Thrusts for 1999, and will continue into the new millennium. I cannot emphasize enough that my view of “safety as first” is genuine and I need you to share that value with me.

As part of the Agency Safety Initiative, we want NASA to be one of the nation’s leaders in safety and occupational health of our work force as well as for the safety of the products and services we provide. Safety and health are our highest priorities. We must not compromise the working conditions of our employees. Each of us needs to take personal responsibility to ensure that effective safety practices are a part of everyday activities. These practices relate to personal, institutional, collegial and family environments.

Twice during the last six weeks, your coworkers have been injured when they stepped into an unmarked floor opening caused by a removed floor tile. In both cases, your coworker was unaware that a hazard existed. In hindsight we can see ways to prevent these accidents from occurring - like blocking off the area, monitoring the area until it is made safe, or putting up signs or caution tape at a door.

What we really need is “foresight” - the ability to see a situation when we might be creating a hazard, along with personal responsibility for keeping others - your coworkers - from getting hurt by a possible hazard. Foresight means we look around, think ahead, and then do something about it.

Goddard’s greatest resource always has been its employees; you and your coworkers. You are also the key to protecting this resource, and to protecting the ability to accomplish our mission. I depend on each of you to take the initiative - the personal responsibility - to develop and sustain a safe work environment. Remember, no matter how small or quick the task may be, “Mission Success Starts with Safety.”

Al Diaz

Monthly Weather Summary
by Jim Buchanan, Meteorologist

Still dry, but it was cooler in June!

Despite setting two new records for daily high temperatures, temperatures during June were slightly cooler than normal. A new record high of 96° was set on June 8, breaking the previous record high of 86° recorded in 1986. Another new record high of 94° was set on June 9, the previous record high of 93° was recorded in 1993.



For 18 days in June the daily high was 2° or more below normal causing the average temperature for the month to be below average. The highest temperature recorded on June 20 was 66°. The normal high for that date is 82°. The average high for June was a mild 78° with the average low at 63°.

There was measurable rainfall on nine days during June, but the total was still almost an inch below normal. A weak coastal storm in the area on June 19, 20 and 21 brought with it 1.07 inches of rain, 1.03 inches of that fell on June 20. This was almost half of the total rainfall (2.61 inches) for the month. Normally, we receive a little more than 3 inches of rainfall during June. While the rainfall to date of 19.79 inches is slightly over normal, the totals for May and June are 2.67 inches below normal.

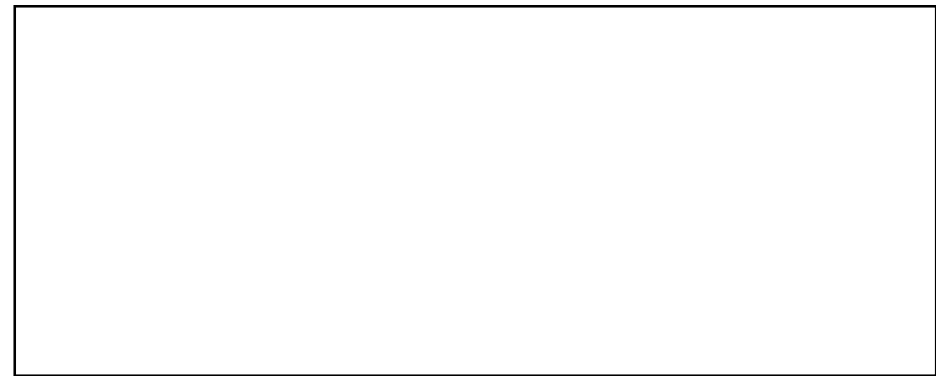
For the good news, August is generally slightly cooler than July. (Hang on a few more days!) The record high for the month of 101° was set on August 10, 1977. The average daily high for the month is 84° with average lows near 67°. The record low recorded for the month was 47° set on August 30, 1982. Tropical weather activity usually begins to increase. It may take this type of activity to replenish current low water levels.

With the possibility of increased hurricane activity in August, it's a good idea to check emergency supplies and be prepared in the event a storm actually reaches the area.

For Sale

RCA 36-inch multimedia monitor with Viper keyboard. Brant new \$609. Call Dave Lang (757) 824-6204.

Brick Rancher. Living room, family room, three bedroom. Two-car garage on two acres of land. More land is available. Located on east side of Salisbury. Call (410) 543-4545.



ISO Badge

The ISO registration audit for the Goddard Space Flight Center is quickly approaching. The audit dates for Greenbelt and Wallops are Aug. 23 through Sept. 1, 1999. Any employee can be asked by the auditors if they know the Center's Quality Policy statement and what ISO 9001 means.

Do you know the Quality Statement?
Do you know about the processes and procedures?

As part of the Center wide awareness campaign each GSFC civil service employee will receive a badge designed to be used as a quick reference to the Quality Policy statement and documenting processes and procedures.

The badge will also identify some of our National and International customers. The outer ring of flags represents the countries, while the inner ring represents the U.S. organizations with which we work.

The intent of the badge is for each GSFC civil service employee to wear it and use as a quick reference during the ISO audit. If you have any additional questions or did not receive a badge contact Darlene Ahalt on x66-8101 or Rebecca Elliott on x66-8956.



Year 2000 Holidays

For your calendar planning, here are the year 2000 official holidays and when they will be observed:

- New Year's Day, Friday, Dec. 31, 1999
- Martin L. King, Jr. Day, Monday, Jan. 17
- Washington's Birthday, Monday, Feb. 21
- Memorial Day, Monday, May 29
- Independence Day, Tuesday, July 4
- Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4
- Columbus Day, Monday, Oct. 9
- Veterans Day, Friday, Nov. 10
- Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 23
- Christmas Day, Monday, Dec. 25.

Here are the remaining holidays in 1999 and when they will be observed:

- Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6
- Columbus Day, Monday, Oct. 11
- Veterans Day, Thursday, Nov. 11
- Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 25
- Christmas Day, Friday, Dec. 24.

30th Anniversary
Apollo 11 Moon Landing
July 20, 1999

There will be special water rocket launches to take place in area next to Cafeteria from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

This event will not be a competition. Anyone who wishes to build a water rocket and launch it is welcome !!! Spectators welcome !!! A special poster will be given to those who make their rocket look like a Saturn V.

THIRD MAN TO WALK
ON MOON DIES IN
MOTORCYCLE
ACCIDENT

Charles P. "Pete" Conrad, the third human to walk on the moon, died late Thursday night, July 8, in a hospital in Ojai, CA, of injuries sustained in a motor-cycle accident. He was 69.

Conrad made history on Nov. 19, 1969, when, as commander of the Apollo 12 mission, he and Astronaut Alan Bean set their lunar module "Intrepid" down on the moon's Ocean of Storms, the second of six Apollo landings.

Statement from
NASA Administrator,
Dan Goldin.

"The whole NASA family was extremely sad to learn of Pete Conrad's death Thursday. America has lost one of the great aviators and explorers of the 20th century. When we mark the 30th anniversary of the first lunar landing on July 20, we will remember that Pete laid part of the foundation for the program with the rendezvous and docking maneuvers he conducted on Gemini V and XI."

"He was known at NASA for his irrepressible spirit, his sense of humor, his talents as a pilot and skill as an astronaut. He never lost interest in space travel, even after he left NASA. We will all miss him."

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